

The Cornell Countryman

AGRICULTURAL
INDEX

Not to be lost



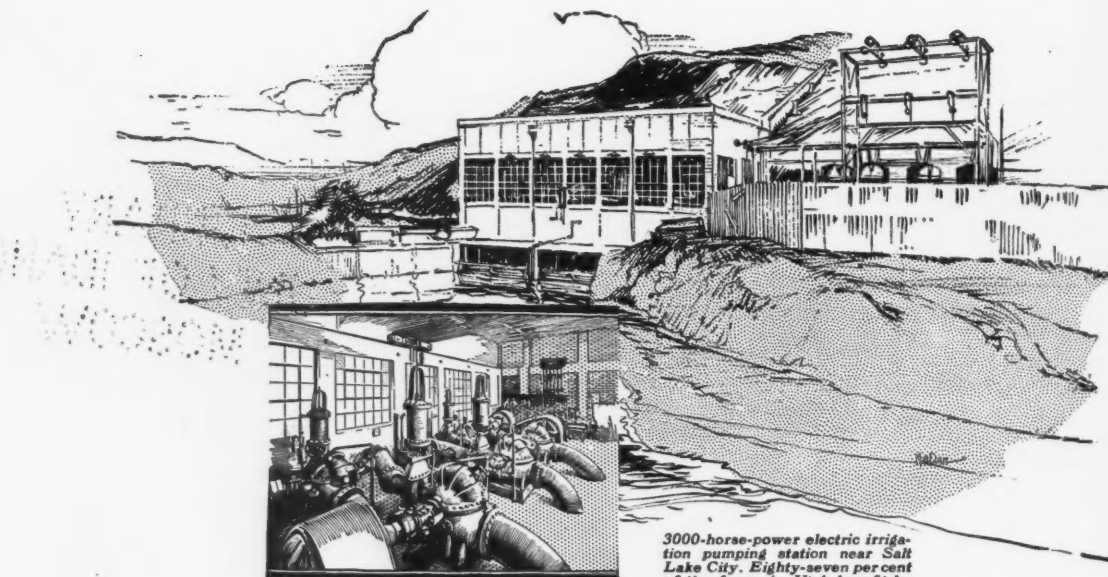
DECEMBER

1924

Member Agricultural College Magazines Associated

Volume XXII

X
Number 3



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Electricity, carried hundreds of miles from mountain power houses, pumps the water that has transformed an arid region into a land of plenty—does the hard work on the farms—and tirelessly shoulders the drudgery of women's work.

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We all know that times have changed very seriously in the past ten years. The rising claims of labor and the spirit that has followed the war have issued challenges to the farmer. He must “efficiency-ize”; he must discard the old, small-capacity machines, made for a time when labor was cheap; he must recognize mechanical power. He can-

not beat down the price of labor but he can make labor do two or three days’ work in one. He must bring his farming methods down to date.

Never was there a better time for the use of good judgment combined with practical vision. Not all are qualified to advance with the times; it rests with the *modern spirit* on the farm to modernize agriculture, whether that spirit live in the man of fifty or flourish to the full in the mind and heart of *youth*.

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Morrill Hall

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Send for our Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book for 1925, written by Dr. O. B. Kent, formerly Professor of Poultry Husbandry of Cornell University, and now in charge of our Poultry Service Department.

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By Jay Coryell, county agent leader at Cornell. Jay is so well known about the state as to need little introduction. Shortly after graduation from Cornell in 1912, he became interested in extension work, and after spending a couple of years as a county agent in Vermont he returned to his Alma Mater as a member of the extension staff. His work often takes him far afield and no one at the college is in a better position to know actual conditions as they exist on unproductive farms a great number of which are scattered thruout the state.

Where the Shadows Seek the South, Part Two..... 83

By R. A. Emerson. This is the second part of Professor Emerson's article in which he narrates a few of his varied experiences and impressions gained from three months of scientific investigation in South America. The length of the original manuscript is such that much of interest and information must of necessity be left out. His impressions as printed have more of the real elements of human interest in them than any story we have read so far this fall. If this

sounds a bit overstated, just read the first page and get a few pointers on how the other half of the Americas exists.

Plain Practical Experience 85

By Rena Roberts. Miss Roberts received her B. S. from Simmons in 1917, and her M. A. from Columbia in 1921. After two years of teaching in Vermont, she came to Cornell in the fall of 1921. The four years she has been here has seen the building up of the practice house to its present status, and the introduction of the department to the Domecon family. This article is particularly illustrative of the growing tendency to supplant theory with practice in the present-day schools and colleges.

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Dawn and Dark

God with his million cares
Went to the left or right,
Leaving our world; and the day
Grew night.

Back from a sphere He came
Over a starry lawn,
Looked at our world; and the dark
Grew dawn.

—Norman Gale

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The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXII

DECEMBER, 1924

Number 3

An Agriculture in Transition

Just what to do with unproductive farm land is a problem every County in the State must face.

Here's a possible solution.

By J. Coryell

Forest planting

ON ONE of those beautiful October days which we all love so well we drive the automobile for a few miles along the improved valley road through a well kept and prosperous farming country. We then turn the car on the dirt road and start a climb over rather discouraging and in some places badly washed roads. The landscape as we look over the hills and wooded country is an object of delight. A change in the scene is gradually taking place. Yes, even quite abruptly our scene of satisfaction and beauty takes on another aspect. Closer observation brings other factors forcibly into the foreground. The roads are getting poorer. The buildings are unpainted, some of them sadly out of repair. Fence rows are marked by a wide margin of brush. Fields of scraggly and uncut hay pass into view. Crops show evidence of very poor yields, even the pastures stand out largely as producers of paint brush, daisies or other weeds. As we go on the houses are no longer occupied and stand out as bleak monuments of an agriculture which has faded. We are in the region which has so many times been characterized as the abandoned farm region of New York State.

One thinks of bygone days when agriculture here was in its prime and when large families of children graced the contented homes contributing to a substantial community life which has been so large a factor in the development of our present day civilization. Have regions of this kind made their contribution to humanity and passed on or will there be a return to the normal life of years ago? Can modern scientific agriculture revive them or is the land destined to other use?

Nearly every county in the State has some area which comes under the above classification. It varies from a few hundred acres to whole townships or groups of townships. While accurate figures are not available it is estimated that there are about six million acres of such land in New York State included in farms, four million of which is practically worthless for farming under present conditions.

Many people have felt that agriculture can and ought to be actively and profitably established on these lands. It would seem, however, that we need not look with despair at this picture for after all only a gradual transition is taking place in order to meet present economic conditions.

Not so many years ago the proportion of rural to urban population was in the ratio of seven to one. Today this proportion has been reversed and now stands as seven to one in the other direction. One might draw the conclusion that the utilization of the poorer lands will be necessary in order to supply the people of our villages and cities with adequate supplies of food. During the last fifty years the development of transportation facilities has been little less than remarkable and is still going forward at so rapid a pace that it is hard to imagine what the next half century has in store for us. This together with the increasing development and use of farm machinery



"A monument of faded agriculture"

leads one to believe that our better farm lands will produce adequate food supplies for many many years to come.

Here and there people of foreign birth have migrated to these sections and are colonizing whole areas or townships. They do not have living standards comparable to the native American farmer. Their families are large and much of the farm labor is done by women and children. By means of this unpaid labor some of these farmers are making a financial success of the undertaking. It appears to the casual observer that once again a profitable agriculture is being established. As the children grow up they attend our schools and gradually accept our American standards of living. Many of them leave the farms for more lucrative employment, the parents remaining on the farms, without the help of the children to fight the same battles with an unprofitable soil in much the same way as the native farmers had done before them.

Here we find the same situation as before when the

problem is viewed over a score or more of years. Economic adjustment has not been changed but has only been interrupted in its progress. What appeared to be a solution is merely a mirage of passing agricultural importance.

The better farms of our general classification are be-



A key to the profitable use of unproductive acres

ing absorbed into larger units. The better land is being farmed to an increasing degree by machinery with a lowering of the unit cost of operation. The land not adopted to the more intensive machine operation is being used as pasture. This larger unit will provide for the maintenance of a farm family and permits the operation to go forward on an economic basis. As time goes on the old buildings not now in use will be removed and the original farmsteads lose their identity. This in itself to some extent will tend to obliterate the abandoned farm appearance which now exists. The process, however, will be applied only to a very limited part of the area and meets only a partial solution of the problem.

With the development of our civilization has gone an almost ruthless and wanton destruction of our native forests. We have reached out to the west, to the south, to Canada in the north and to South America in our ever-increasing greed for more timber. The supplies in these sections have seemed abundant but are by no means inexhaustible. The present prices of timber are bringing rather vigorously the attention of increasing numbers of people to the situation as it exists today. We are beginning to inquire in all seriousness—What of the future?

We have already referred to a possible four million acres of land now unproductive for farming purposes. The most of this land once grew the finest of timber, much of which was cut and burned by our forefathers merely to make way for the production of crops. Do we not here find a key to the profitable use of our unproductive acres? Although many millions of young trees are being put out each year we must greatly increase our plantings. We have reached the time in the United States when we are using our timber five times as fast as it is growing.

For several years the county farm bureaus have aided the planting of forests. They began a definite statewide program of reforestation last year. Demonstration forests are established within sight of the highways in all parts of the state. These plantings show the methods and serve as object lessons. Farm bureaus in 46 counties established 426 of these demonstrations in 1923 with a total of 536,000 trees.

The Farm bureaus furnish information about the kinds of trees to plant, about ways to get them and the care the trees should receive after planting. Through lectures, demonstrations and newspapers, the farm bureau, the State College of Agriculture and the conservation commission are soliciting and aiding the people of the State to restore forests to the hills that should never have been cleared.

The reforestation of our hill lands is a question of years. It involves an outlay of money, small per acre it is true, but nevertheless real. The remaining occupants and many of the absentee owners of our so-called marginal or abandoned farms are not people with means available for life-time investments. Some of the occupants are barely able to make ends meet from one year to the next. This situation lends a very practical aspect to the utilization of our four million acres.

As the plots which have already been reforested became older and the trees stand out more prominently in contrast to the bare acres, a larger number of farmers and others with finances available will see the advantage of setting forest trees. This type of utilization of the land will probably be carried on in a small way by individuals and gain in momentum as the years pass. Many farmers will look on the reforestation of a few acres each year as a regular part of the general farm operations.

In many counties large areas of land are being sold for taxes. Much of this land remains the property of the county and is lying idle at present. A few counties have already established county forests of limited areas. This movement will certainly grow as public officials begin to more fully realize its value. Boards of supervisors are becoming interested; it appears that before many years a

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"Crops show evidence of very poor yields, even the pastures stand out as producers of weeds"



Where the Shadows Seek the South

By R. A. Emerson

Part II

South America - Description & Travel

Corn - South America

Corn

THE ride from Antofagasta thru the hills to the plains of Bolivia was made uneventfully and at night. Even the slight touch of *soroche* felt on reaching high altitudes and exhibited in quickened pulse and flushed face did not distract my interest in this great plain. The whole *altiplano* is largely of gravelly soil farmed exclusively by Aymará Indians, tho little of the land is owned by them. Here, on the sparse vegetation, are pastured innumerable flocks of sheep and small herds of scrawny cattle, and here are seen the superlatively scrawny hogs which we were destined to meet thruout the highlands of Bolivia and Peru. Diminutive shaggy burros were everywhere. And here we saw our first llamas, perhaps the Indian's most useful high altitude animal. Everywhere it is a common beast of burden, tho it carries a load only one-third that of the much smaller burro. Its wool tho coarser than that of its relative, the alpaca, is strong and much used for making rope and bags. Llama meat is said to be too strong to be much enjoyed by white people, but is called very rich by the Indians.

The farming operations of the *altiplano* are simple enough. The plowing is done with oxen, with yokes strapped to their horns as in all Latin American countries, with wooden plows which seem merely to scratch the surface of the stony soil but which, after the five or six plowings and cross-plowings, leave the soil in a fairly mellow condition to a depth of perhaps four or five inches. Crops are seen everywhere; and the only ones seen are barley and *quinoa*, the latter resembling somewhat our common pigweed or lamb's quarters. *Quinoa*, used principally in soups by the whites, is said to provide the main part of the Indian's diet, but this can be true only if one excepts coca leaves chewed constantly by the Indians of Bolivia and Peru. Whether coca leaves are really nourishing or whether the drug they contain numbs the Indian's feeling of hunger and fatigue, I do not know, but strange tales are told of his ability to travel for days with little or nothing other than coca leaves.

As we left the station at Alto, tho our watches indicated that we must be near La Paz, there was nothing in view ahead to suggest even a town, much less the capital city of a large country. We had wholly overlooked right there by the side of the train what is perhaps the highest golf course in the world—13,500 feet above the sea. Or, if we saw the bunkers and fareways—maybe these aren't the right names; I am merely indicating that I have heard

some golf talk—we had not distinguished between them and the piles of cobble stones with intervening spaces of the partly cleared farms which we had just passed. When one starts the day early with a resolve to miss nothing of the strange sights of a new world that is flashing past him as the train rushes along, and when for hours he has hurried from one window to another or braced himself on the back platform to attempt over and over to get a decent photograph of some wonderful view, he is likely to be somewhat tamed by afternoon. I had used my last available kodak film in an attempt to catch a flock of llamas whistled off the railroad track, the scattered adobe huts of Indian farmers, and the 75 mile long range of unbroken snow glistening on the hills to our left, had put away my kodak and settled down for the rest of the trip. When suddenly without warning we began dropping down into one of the most picturesque gorges I ever imagined and were soon twisting around shoulders of rock or slipping thru tunnels, here and there catching glimpses of the red tiled roofs of La Paz thru vistas of vertical rock gorges. Perhaps it was not at all so wonderful as it seemed. Since I could take no photographs of it, it was probably not much worth attempting to photograph or to describe. Perhaps it was only the surprise we experienced at coming on it so unexpectedly out of that level and by then monotonous plain. I need only say, however, that Mr. Richey, whose early morning enthusiasm for picture taking usually became quiescent by noon and who had long since put his little movie camera away, shot movies and stills—as nearly “stills” as the joggling train allowed—right and left while the train guard excitedly pointed out something he was in danger of missing.

Of the one bad day in the “best” hotel of La Paz and of the delightful week at the Strangers' Club—one place at least in South America where British and Americans really fraternize and seem to like it—I need say little. Away down there at only 12,000 feet altitude, American enginers from the high altitude mines come for short vacations and some of them apparently would have difficulty in breathing the “sea-level” atmosphere of La Paz were it not for the curative potions flowing constantly across the Strangers' Club bar. Here also, so I am told, one may learn all the 57 varieties of dice games shaken thruout South America, of which Abyssinian golf is by no means the least cultivated at the Club.

Many things interested me in La Paz—corn, Indians,

band concerts, dirty streets. The principal streets were fairly clean, also the *plazas* and *avenidas*. These show places are well kept, as in all South American cities and towns that I saw. One soon comes to seek them out as he might an oasis on the Sahara. And the streets of the Indian quarter—narrow, lined with low dirty adobe shops, dirtier adobe huts, and superlatively dirty pavement. Walking cautiously—one always walks cautiously—along some of these streets where live Indians and mixed bloods, and being only too painfully aware of the filth, he is not unlikely to conclude that the walled-in back yards must be clean. Where could enough filth come from to provide the back yards their quota too? But I climbed up on the hillside where I could look down into a few back yards. The streets of La Paz are clean! But why write of filth in La Paz at all? I apologize abjectly to the interior towns of Peru and can only plead the force of first impressions—I had not yet seen Cuzco!

What I say of band concerts is not really about band concerts at all—just about folks. The band stand is in the principal plaza. The music was good, I suppose. It was Sunday evening, early evening, just after dinner. La Paz was there around the plaza wearing its best dress and cane. And it was *passear*-ing slowly back and forth in two wide streams, by which well ordered arrangement it could see and be seen. I had observed something of the kind at Buenos Aires and Santiago and later saw it elsewhere, but always I had arrived too early or too late or I had not been in the right mood. My impressions of Latin American band concerts center about the plaza at La Paz.

The Indians of La Paz are among the most picturesque seen on our hurried trip. The vividness of their dress would make the Indians of South Central Chile blind with envy. Among "Indians" I include the mixed bloods, *Cholos* as well, tho I know this is incorrect. The chasm of cast between real Indians and upper-class *Cholos* is less easily bridged than that between the latter and the whites.

Cast among *Cholos* (men) was less plainly portrayed by their dress than was that of the women (*Cholas*)—or perhaps I did not observe the men with such scientific interest as I did the *Cholas*.

All *Cholas* wear many skirts, six, seven, or even more, I was told by those who perhaps know. All wear short skirts, barely to the knees, not infrequently baring the knees. But the several skirts of any one *Chola* are not always of the same length and, as frequently happened, if the outer ones were the shortest, I could note with scientific accuracy that one was bright yellow or perhaps orange, another vivid green, a third one brilliant red. Blues and purples are also much worn. *Chola* skirts are of solid colors in strong contrast to their *Illichllias*, which display stripes and even intricate patterns in several colors. *Illichllias* serve the *Cholas* in place of suitcases, handbags, wheel barrows, baby carriages, pack saddles, and the like. They are square or rectangular blankets worn on the back. Two diagonally opposite corners are

drawn across the shoulders and knotted under the chin. The other two corners are folded in to form a loose bag in which is carried usually a baby or perhaps green barley straw for the burros, or scraggly sticks of fire wood, or onions or potatoes or roasting ears of native corn (*choclas*), or broad beans (*avas*), or, as not infrequently happens, there may be a mixture of barley, beans, and baby.

Why was I in La Paz? Oh, yes, I went to La Paz to collect seed of high-altitude and cool-weather corn. No, we didn't forget to collect samples of corn. With the help of Mr. Dunbar, the Director of the American Institute, a Methodist Mission school, who came from South Dakota and speaks English and Spanish, and of an Indian boy of the school who speaks Spanish and Aymarà, it was not a difficult matter to get, for a few *centavos* each, ears of corn from the hillside Indian gardens of La Paz and from the fields down the valley near Obrajes. Here we found corn of almost as many colors as those seen in the *Cholas* dress, red corn, blue corn, yellow corn, white corn, striped corn, spotted corn. The stalks were from two feet to eight or



An Indian farmstead in south-central Chile

more feet high, depending somewhat on the variety but perhaps more on the soil fertility and moisture available. I had never before seen corn planted so close; the rows in some fields were not over 18 inches apart. The ears were small; why shouldn't they be? Much of the corn here requires six or seven months from planting to ripening, but one lot grown at 12,600 feet altitude and said to have matured in four months, was found. Four months is not a particularly short season as really early corn is known in the States. But corn isn't planted with us until the weather is warmer than it ever gets around La Paz. The mean of the maximum daily temperatures at La Paz for the six months of the growing season, October to March, inclusive, is around 72 deg. F. and that of the minimum night temperatures close to 40 deg. F.

On April 1 we left La Paz for Lake Titicaca and Peru. We transferred from the train to the lake boat at Guaqui, Bolivia, and started at sundown for an all night ride, arriving at Puno, Peru, just after sunrise.

As we left the lake and began to climb again, we passed the same kinds of flocks and herds, the same crops, as on the high plains of Bolivia, but before reaching La Raya, where the railroad track is six feet farther up in the air than the top of Pike's Peak, the cattle and even the sheep and burros became less and less numerous, their places being taken by more and more llamas, and even barley and quinoa were no longer seen. From above Sicuani at 11,000 feet down to 10,000 at Huambutio and up again to 11,000 at Cuzco, corn was the crop most commonly seen. Some time later corn seed was collected about Sicuani and Cuzco. It was so like what we had found at La Paz, except for a few new colors, that nothing need be said about it. Besides, Cuzco has more interesting things than corn to write about.

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Plain Practical Experience

Why Cornell has provided two houses on the Campus in which Seniors in Home Economics may buck up against problems they are apt to meet when in a home of their own

By Rena Roberts



THAT an environment approximating as nearly as possible the one in which the student may find herself after graduation is the best in which to conduct a course is one of the reasons for using an apartment and a cottage in home economics work. It matters little whether the student intends to manage a cafeteria, become a dietitian in a hospital, edit the woman's page in a magazine, or teach home economics, the success of her work along these lines rest in no small measure on her appreciation of the problems found in the home. The instructor finds herself on uncertain ground and the editor loses the confidence of her readers if the information given out is not practical for the homes in which it is intended to be used: the cafeteria manager finds her shop more popular if she succeeds in establishing in it a home atmosphere and the dietitian who can anticipate some of the patients' desires thru her knowledge of home conditions becomes increasingly successful. For those students who marry—and eventually this includes the larger number of them—there could be no better training than that received in a practice house for no power has the "giftee gie us" to bake pies, make beds, and wash babies by instinct!

What is the practice house: what are its aims, and how is it conducted?

We have at Cornell two such houses. One is in the Home Economics building and the other at nine Reservoir Avenue, just back of Bailey Hall. The former consists of six rooms, kitchen, dining room, living room, and the bed rooms. It is built on the plan of the city apartment, heated by steam, and is only equipped with gas for use in cooking. The latter is a tiny cottage that is typical of hundreds of homes in New York State. This has a kitchen, dining room, living room, and five bedrooms. It is heated by a hot air furnace and has a coal and gas combination range in the kitchen. No unusual equipment is found in either house, although inexpensive labor saving devices are installed wherever it is possible.

All senior Home Economics students are required to live five weeks in one of these houses. There is supposed to be little difference between them since the work in each is conducted by the same method. An effort has been made to make the girl's program light while taking the house practice course. Students are advised to register for a minimum amount of



hours and in some cases—if the student is preparing to teach—it is found possible to block courses so that while she is in the practice house she may drop the teaching and clothing work. It is easy to understand the advisability for such a procedure since the girls carry on all the work of the home with their classes.

Six students enter the practice house during each block. All the duties of the household are divided among them and each one chooses her particular work by lot. She is then given a paper describing her work. The list given below will give an idea of the kind of work which is assigned.

The hostess shall have entire responsibility for the care and feeding of the baby, shall mend and put away his clothes, shall keep his dresser drawers and closet in order, shall keep his diary and chart daily and shall schedule girls one day before assuming duty to take care of baby while she is away.

The assistant cook shall prepare the day's food for the baby, and place it in the refrigerator—ready to be used, give at least one hour to the cook in the preparation of meals, clean floors of kitchen and halls leading directly from the kitchen, wipe dishes after breakfast and dinner, wash towels after dinner and clean the back porch.

The cook shall prepare breakfast, dinner and supper with at least one hour's help from the assistant cook, clean the refrigerator, clean kitchen stove and keep the shelves of the kitchen and back entry in order.

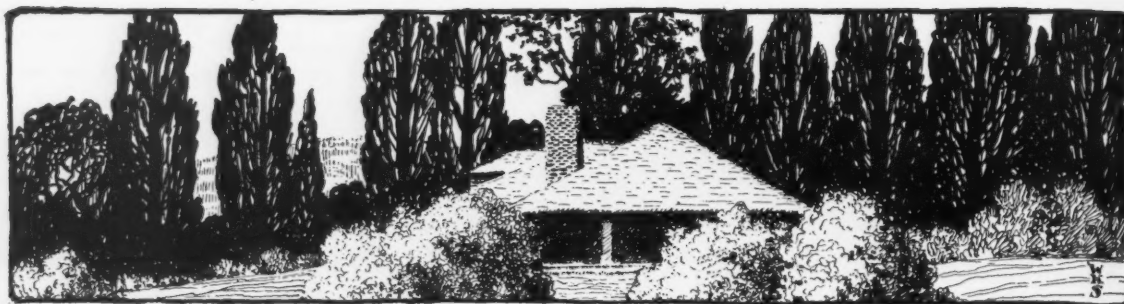
The assistant housekeeper shall clean bathrooms, living rooms, care for plant and cut flowers, clean back hall and cellar stairs, keep nursery clean, wipe the lunch dishes, clear off table after each meal, brush up dining room after each meal and have general care of dining room.

The waitress shall set the table, wait on the table, wash the dishes and wash the table linen if necessary.

The housekeeper shall clean the upper hall, stairs, front porch. This work must be done before 9 A. M.; before breakfast if scheduled for an eight o'clock class, take the baby's laundry to be washed and see that it is returned, lock the doors at night, do house mending, collect soiled laundry once a week, make duplicate lists ready for the collection Monday morning, have charge of disposing of garbage and rubbish, take inventory of supplies needed, make out menus and help cook plan schedule for working them out, do marketing and attend to receiving supplies, be responsible for food of excellent quality, see that only food of excellent standard appears on the table, supervise all work done in the house, have re-

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Ithaca, New York

December, 1924

THE radio is no longer a plaything. The establishment of broadcasting stations thruout the country, each with its varied program, has offered a quick inexpensive and easy way for those homes, formerly inaccessible, to procure information and entertainment.

Both farmers and College have been quick to take advantage of the highway thus opened for them. Farmers from all sections of the State are "tuning in" on WGY at Schenectady on the second and fourth Monday of every month to hear what the State College of Agriculture has to say about the farm, farming, or the community in which the farm is located. Usually an earfull is forthcoming. Occasionally when the topic ranges beyond their ken they tune out, disappointed.

It is to those who have been disappointed frequently that we would voice our appeal. We would discover, if possible, just what the majority of farmers, the fortunate possessors of radio sets, would like best to hear. Of course jazz syncopation, and grand opera would be a bit misplaced in a college broadcasting program, if the air were not already ringing with them. But within its field, as an active partner of all farmers who take advantage of its services, the College is prepared to broadcast the latest and most complete information on subjects which are of primary interest to those whose homes are in the country, and is, moreover, the logical source from which such facts should emanate.

A partial list of topics so far broadcasted by speakers

from the College include talks on poultry, plant diseases, bees, destructive insects, community pride, county fairs, farm credit, Thanksgiving dinners, and agricultural bulletins. A sprinkling of letters from persons normally interested have been the only tangible returns so far realized on the effort. Many professors are frankly skeptical as to the size and enthusiasm of an audience so sparsely represented.

THE COUNTRYMAN thoroly believes in the merits of the College's broadcasting program. We have thought it worthwhile to print several of the talks recently broadcasted for the benefit of those of our subscribers who do not sport radio sets. Furthermore, we would offer our services as a clearing house to which anyone may drop a note offering suggestions for subjects of future broadcasting programs, or comment on past ones. We believe the College has an unusual opportunity to extend a helping hand to many which have been deprived of its benefits heretofore, thru the radio. But we are not mind readers, here, at the College and we are always amenable to suggestions. Get out the pen and paper and let's have them.

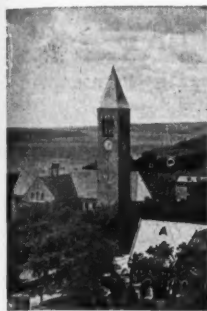
ARTICLES like the one with which Jay Coryell opens this issue are not to be skimmed thru and cast lightly aside. Here we have a problem present in greater or less degree in every county in the State, a situation more farmers are being forced to face every year, and one for which there can be but one logical solution—production of something useful and merchantable on these abandoned farm lands. Idle lands are waste lands no matter what their potentialities may be, just as long as they remain unproductive. To determine just what can be produced economically and profitably on these worn-out farms—"monuments of a faded agriculture"—is a problem well worthy of the attention it has received.

The other day we came across this bit of verse written by Paul Lawrence Dunbar in a homely darky drawl, which expresses the spirit of December so aptly that we are passing it on to you.

Chris'mus is a-Comin'

Bones a-gettin' achy,
Back a-feelin' col',
Hands a-growin' shaky,
Jes' lak I was ol'.
Fros' erpon de meddah
Lookin' mighty white,
Snowdrops like a feddah
Slippin' down at night.
Jes' keep t'ings a-hummin'
Spite o' fros' an' showahs,
Chris'mus is a-comin'
An all de week is ouahs.

Dey'll be banjo pickin',
Dancin' all night th'oo,
Dey'll be lots o' chicken,
Plenty turkey too,
Drams to wet yo' whistles
So's to drive out chills.
What I keer for drizzles
Fallin' on de hills?
Jes' keep t'ings a-hummin'
Spite o' cold an' showahs,
Chris'mus day's a-comin'
An' all de week is ouahs.



Former Student Notes

'94 W.C.—Geo. Garlock is running a modern dairy, with pure-bred stock on his 100 acre farm at Adams.

'02 M.F.—J. P. Kinney was a visitor at college on November 11. Mr. Kinney was passing through Ithaca on his return to Washington after a summer in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

'06 B.S.—Charles F. Shaw, professor of soil technology at the University of California, recently made a soil and economic survey for the United States Bureau of Reclamation of the Kittitas Valley in the eastern part of the State of Washington. The valley contains about 90,000 acres, and his work was to determine the feasibility of reclaiming the desert by irrigation and the possibility of the land paying for the improvement. His address is 320 Hilgard Hall, Berkeley, Calif.

'09 B.S., '15 M.S.—G. N. Woolcott has been engaged at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Porto Rico. He recently visited the Department of Entomology and is making preparation for his examination for Ph.D.

'09 B.S.—K. C. Livermore is producing certified oats, barley, and corn for seed. He is in the seed potato game to quite an extent. His address is Honeoye Falls.

'10 B.S.—Roy Shepard is now operating a stock farm near Batavia and is specializing in feeding lambs at present. We are pleased to note that he was at one time business manager of the COUNTRYMAN when the office was a crowded room in the basement of Roberts. He was active in student activities, being a member of the Extension Quartet. He taught one year and a half on the Extension Department. He recently broke away from the farm for a holiday, incidentally paying the COUNTRYMAN office a visit and can still swing into a "bull session" as gracefully as he could in his undergraduate days. When he was a student, the Ag. College was small and one was supposed to admit with shame that he was an

Ralph C. Parker '17 B.S., has accepted a responsible position with the Federal Land Bank in Springfield, Mass., The Federal Bank of Springfield has a paid up capital of over two millions of dollars, all of which is owned by the local branches in the New England States, New York, and New Jersey, and so it is the financial headquarters of the farmers of these states.

After graduation from Cornell, Mr. Parker went to Suffolk County, Mass., as the farm bureau agent. The success of the Bureau in that country is in a large measure due to his efforts, as he placed it on a very efficient basis during his several years there. In 1920 he took a position with the National Lime Association, it being his duty to promote the use of lime for agricultural purposes. His efforts, and those of his co-workers were so effective that the use of lime at present exceeds the supply.

Mr. Parker has gained a great deal of experience in his agricultural activities, and in his dealing with farmers. His extensive knowledge of the needs of farmers should prove very valuable in his new position.

Ag. student, and he was agreeably impressed with the growth of his college.

'12 B.S.—Harlan B. ("Hi") Munger, former head of the Agricultural Economics Department at the State College at Ames, Iowa, is doing extension work here. Also farming at Bergen, N. Y.

'12 B.S.—Paul C. Stark is treasurer of the Stark Brothers' Nurseries, with headquarters at Louisiana, Mo., and is developing a apple or-

chard of fifteen thousand trees. Last November he was elected president of the American Pomological Society to succeed Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey. This year's activities of the society have included a 7,000-mile motor tour of orchards and a national "Eat More Fruit" publicity campaign.

'13 B.S.—Bruce K. Jones, of Hall, president of the State Seed Association, has been appointed Director of the Agricultural Census of the State of New York, with supervision over ten counties.

'13 Sp.—G. R. Lawton is a contractor at Watkins, N. Y.

'13 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Harvey Stevens (Norma LaBarre '15 B.S.) have recently moved to Homer, N. Y.

'14 B.S., '15 M.F.—Cedric H. Guise spent most of the summer on a trip through the West where he visited a number of national forests and studied forest management and timber sale operations. Mr. Guise is now back instructing in the Forestry Department.

'15 M.S.—Merl P. ("Shine") Moon, formerly of the Dairy Department, is selling real estate in this city.

'15 Ex.—John B. Tothill and his wife have gone to the Fiji Islands, where Mr. Tothill has recently been sent by the British Government to study pests of the cocoanut palm.

'15 B.S.—C. B. Hutchinson has resigned his position as Director of the Northern Branch of the Ag. College of the University of California, located at Davis, California, to work in connection with the International Educational Board. While in Europe, Mr. Hutchinson will act as assistant to our own Dean Mann, who has charge of the establishment and the activities of the Board in Europe.

'15 B.S.—R. D. Edwards is in the advertising business, specializing in seed lines. His address is Pittsburgh.

'15 B.S.—James A. Crawford is planning to construct a large green-

house range for the forcing of vegetables in the vicinity of Buffalo. It will be the largest vegetable forcing establishment in that section of the State.

'15 B.S.—Arthur W. Wilson is with the Thresher Advertising Service at 136 Liberty Street, New York City, and is secretary-treasurer of the Cornell Club of Plainfield, N. J. He and his wife have a daughter, Priscilla

M., a little over a year old. They live at 1356 Evergreen Avenue in Plainfield.

'15 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Sullivan now have a family of three children, two boys and a girl, ranging in age from nine months to five and one-half years. They live at 28 Tillinghast Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

'16 B.S.—H. E. Irish, ex-track star, visited Cornell on November 7. He

gave an address before Cornell Cross Country Club and encouraged the teams in their efforts. Irish is at present purchasing engineer for the Western Electric Company. He was recently made a Captain by the U. S. War Board, and upon their request, gave before that body a series of five addresses on the subject of Industrial Mobilization.

'16 B.S.—Ruth Cleves is operating the Cleves Cafeteria, one of the largest in Washington, D. C.

'16 B.S., '15—Mr. and Mrs. Karl H. Fernow (Lucy W. Kephart '15) have a daughter born on October 20. Mr. Fernow is an instructor in the Plant Pathology Department.

'16 B.S.—W. H. Darrow is now living at College Station, Texas, and has been District Agent in Agriculture in Texas for five years.

'16 M.S.—J. B. Wentz was for four years an Associate Professor in Farm Crops at the University of Maryland. In September 21 he went to the Iowa State College as an Associate Professor in Farm Crops, and is now on a year's leave of absence in which time he expects to complete the requirements for his degree at Cornell where he is now studying.

'17 Ph.D.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Philip A. Munz to Miss Alice McCully of Pomona College, California. Dr. Munz is head of the Botany Department at Pomona College. He is on sabbatic leave this year and is spending most of his time working on a research problem at the Gray Herbarium, at Harvard. He spent a week in Ithaca, last month on his way to Boston.

'17 B.S.—A daughter, Dorothy, was born on May 17th to Mr. and Mrs. Ivon H. Budd of 80 Forest Avenue, Caldwell, N. J.

'17 B.S.—George H. Bradley, who has recently been in the employ of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, is back completing work for his Ph.D.

'17 B.S.—John T. Needham is with the National Park Service, and is Custodian of Muir Woods in California. His address is Mill Valley, Cal.

'17 B.S.—Fred R. Walkely has 15 grade Guernseys on his 150 acre farm at Castile. He makes a specialty of Guernsey milk.

'17 M.F.—A. A. Kraus writes that he has passed the New York State Bar examinations and intimates that he will soon be prepared to handle in a consultory way the legal problems of forestry. His present address is 238 Jersey Street, New Brighton, L. I., N. Y.

'18 B.S.—F. C. Beitz, who has been head of the horticulture depart-



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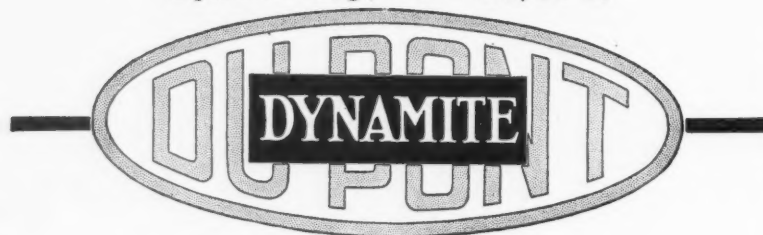
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ment of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill, has recently accepted a similar position in the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I.

'18 B.S.—Frances E. W. Searles, formerly Home Bureau manager in Genesee County, N. Y., left this position on October 1, to become executive secretary of the Erie County League of Women Voters with offices at 181 Franklin Street, Buffalo.

'18 B.S.—J. K. Herrick is a salesman for the Alexander Forbes Seed Company of Newark, N. J.

'18 B.S.—Sara D. Abbot is now at Boston University, working for a master's degree in religious education. Until June her address will be 139 Hancock Street, Auburndale, Mass.

'18 B.S.—William Boshart is with his father on the old home farm at Lowville.

'18 B.S.—Charles W. Bolgiano is now head of the F. W. Bolgiano Seed Co., a seed firm in Washington. He was on the COUNTRYMAN Board while at Cornell. His address is 6912 8th Street N. W., Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

'18 Ex.—John S. Shanley, the first graduate of the Alaskan Agricultural College at Fairbanks, Alaska, is teaching in California.

'18 B.S.—Thomas R. Wagner is the representative of the Railway Sales Department of the Sinclair Refining Company in Chicago, Ill. His address is 5318 Hyde Park Boulevard.

'19 Sp. — Myrtle B. Thomas is living at 521 W. 122nd Street, New York City. She is assistant manager of the Columbia Teachers' College.

'19 B.S.—Anna E. Cusio is organizing a Home Economics department in the Manhasset High School and is taking work in Columbia. She lives on Prospect Avenue, Douglaston, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—Mrs. Kirk Myers, better known as Betty Cook, is now living on a farm near Baldwinsville, N. Y.

'19 B.S.—A. F. Lockwood is well launched on his third year as Principal of Union High School, at Belleville. According to report, last year was the best in the history of the school. Lockwood was a member of the University wrestling team.

'20 B.S.—Harry F. Holmwood is managing the home farm at Orchard Park.

'20 B.S., '24 Ph.D.—Raymond W. Bell is associate dairy manufacturing specialist with the new Bureau of Dairying, United States Department of Agriculture. His present work deals with the manufacture and use of dairy by-products. His address is

1357 Park Road, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia.

'20 M.F.—Announcement was received recently of the marriage of Sam Sweeney '20, to Miss Martha Rogers of Atlanta, Ga., on November 1.

'20 B.S., '19 B.S.—Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Y. Kinzey (Gertrude S. Sampson '19) announce the arrival on October 2 of their second son, John Sargent. They live at 1312 Greycourt Avenue, Richmond, Va.

'20 B.S.—George B. Gordon writes that he is no longer with the Penn. Railroad. In a letter received recent-

ly, he states that he is planning to enter the Federal Forest Service.

'20 B.S.—A. C. "Ange" Shaw is now at Ashwill, N. C., for the winter. He writes of having spent a month in the Ozark National Forest in management work, where he met John Curry '24.

'20 B.S.—Donald Hoagland is married to Elin Beij of Hartford, Conn. He is doing advertising work with Roy Barnhill in the Chicago office. He may be reached at 914 Wrigley Building in that city.

'20 M.S.—E. S. Hopkins, field husbandman of the dominion experimen-

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tal farm, Ottawa, Canada, visited the agronomy department on his way home from the meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, in Washington. He was in Ithaca on November 13, for the day.

'21 B.S.—Ann Cooney is teaching domestic science in Malone high school, Malone, N. Y.

'22 M.F.—Felix Franco writes that he is now District Forester for North Central Luzon, in charge of its administration and management. He also gives the interesting information that he was married in 1915 and has two daughters, one eight years old, the other a little over a year.

'22 B.S.—Helen D. Dates is engaged in Bacteriological work in Terre Haute, Ind.

'22 B.S.—Norman P. Brown, former varsity track and cross country man, is with the Northern New Jersey Water Supply Commission and is living at 65 Olcott Avenue, Bernardsville, N. J.

'22 B.S.—Charles G. Peck is in the sales department of the Kelsey Island Lime and Transport Company, Cleveland, Ohio. He lives at 10,300 Carnegie Avenue.

'22 B.S.—Clara N. Loveland is cafeteria and house director at the West Side Y. W. C. A. at the corner of

Fiftieth Street and Tenth Avenue, New York City. She lives at 150 West 104th Street.

'22 B.S., '22 A.B.—James F. Sumner and Alice Burchfield were married on October 2 in Buffalo.

'23 B.S.—Emma Roseboom is conducting extension work at Harrodsburg, Ky.

'23 B.S.—Mercedes Seaman is making a success running the Chamber of Commerce restaurant here in Ithaca.

'23 B.S.—Helen Meays is holding a responsible position as dietitian in the Corning Hospital at Corning.

'23 B.S.—Mrs. Gene Danes Blue is teaching Home Economics in the seventh and eighth grades in Buffalo.

'23 Sp.—Jaymes M. Pierce is living at 210 Norwood Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. He is organizing the Pierce Agricultural Industries specializing in swine and poultry production.

'23 B.S.—Florence Foster is managing the Sunflower Tea Room in Syracuse, N. Y.

'24-'22 B.S.—Anne Jackson and Lewis H. Stratton were married July 19 in Yonkers. They live on their farm near Oxford, N. Y. This farm is to be a farm management project next term.

'24 B.S.—Mary Schmidt is teaching Clothing at Bath.

'24 B.S.—Martha Wool, after careful consideration, has decided to make her B.S. degree serve her and her employers in the office of the Ithaca Gun Company.

An Agriculture in Transition

(Continued from page 82)

definite plan of establishing county forests will be adopted.

Natural reforestation is gradually taking place on thousands of acres. This process, however, is very slow and in most instances does not provide the quality of timber made possible when nature is assisted by human effort.

In the years to come as we go for our Sunday afternoon ride through what was once the abandoned farm country, I think we may look forward to seeing larger farms of more prosperous appearance in those regions where farming can be carried on in accordance with American methods and standards of living. A little farther on young and vigorously growing forests will grace the landscape with their beauty. The land retains its usefulness and is now in its transition to another type of more profitable agriculture. Its contribution to hu-

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manity has been made in the past and in another way will be made again.

Where the Shadows Seek the South

(Continued from page 84)

We first entered Cuzco at night. I had almost said that we first *saw* it at night, but there aren't that many lights in Cuzco. No, we first *smelled* Cuzco at night. I shall never forget that first night smell of Cuzco. I'd now Cuzco at night no matter where I might run on to it.

There is one outstanding feature of interest at Cuzco, the Inca ruins. Everyone goes to Cuzco—everyone who goes at all—to see the ruins. I should have been more interested in them, I suppose, if everyone didn't go to see them, hadn't written about them, hadn't photographed them. Of course, I really was interested in them. And, yes, I photographed the stone of twelve angles—just as everyone does. I had to make that much concession to the Cuzquean ideal of an American *turista*.

I was interested in the Inca ruins at Cuzco, truly I was, I keep telling myself that I was. I even bought a history of Cuzco in Spanish and tried to read it. Several of the streets near the Indian market exhibit Inca walls on which the present buildings were erected. And nothing—no printed histories, no word-of-mouth account—could portray the change that has

When You Get Back Home

for the Christmas holidays, you'll want to compare the home methods of farming with those you have been taught at college. Notice especially how they feed the cows.

If **Diamond Corn Gluten Meal** is not being fed, suggest it to your father or whomever is in charge. Ask him to start on a small quantity, feeding it to only two or three good cows, with bran, a little oilmeal and his homegrown oats. And ask him to keep you posted on results.

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Industries of all kinds have found that about one-third of the working hours of the world are spent doing cleaning. Executives are more and more appreciating that profit results from careful supervision of cleaning operations and that it is imperative to keep informed on the latest advances in cleaning science.

In accord with this progress Dairy Executives endorse the sweet smelling, greaseless cleanliness provided by



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come to this old Inca capital so vividly as these dead walls. The lower part of them is of the inimitable Inca rocks, large—some immensely large—irregular in shape but so perfectly fitted together that no cement was needed, the edges all smoothly and evenly beveled. In such a wall stands the stone of twelve angles. And above this base are the lesser, meaner, stones of the early Spanish period, stones fitted and held together with mortar. Then, on top of all, are the adobe blocks and mud-stuccoed walls of present day Cuzco. Here they stand, *Inca, Español, Peruano*. The statement that Cuzco has dwindled from 60,000 people, perhaps it was 100,000, to a mere 20,000 is as nothing beside the testimony of massive hewn rocks, of mortared cobble stones, of dried mud.

Cuzco is not the political capital of Peru, tho it dislikes to have to admit the indisputable fact. But it is conceded to be the religious capital. And, by reputation at least, it is at once the most religious and the most immoral city of Peru. The history of Cuzco, which I alluded to above, places great emphasis on the importance of the early conversion of the Quechua Indians from pagan idolatry to Christianity. But few who see them, as I did, thousands of them, worshipping superstitiously, almost fanatically, but no doubt sincerely, *El Señor de los Temblores*, the figure of the Earthquake Christ, as it was borne by them thru the thronged streets of Cuzco from one church to the next and finally back to the great cathedral—few who see all this can really believe that those Indians are worshipping idols less now than in the days of the Incas.

The legend of the Earthquake Christ is an interesting one. On the afternoon of March 31, 1650, Cuzco was all but destroyed by a succession of earthquakes, which caused severe damage thruout a considerable part of

Peru. Contemporary writers say that no less than 400 shocks were felt during the afternoon and night. Finally the people, half crazed by the destruction around them and filled with superstitious fear, rushed into the church, carried into the street the massive cross bearing the image of the Christ, and worshiped it publicly. After a time the earth tremors stopped. There is not the slightest question about these facts. Nor is there any question that the people of Cuzco at the time believed that it was thru the intercession of the carved image of the Christ that the devastating earth tremors had been brought to an end. Nor is this perhaps to be wondered at. But the Indians to this day believe it, and once every year since the disaster, for many years on the thirty-first of March and since then on the Monday preceding Easter, *El Señor de los Temblores* has been carried into the street and publicly worshiped, thereby insuring that there shall be no seismic disturbance during the coming year. To the best of my information, and I have the evidence of an account published in a Cuzco paper while I was there, this superstition is maintained largely thru the efforts of the local priests.

At Cuzco we were reminded, as we had been again and again in La Paz, that the Indian is a "beast of burden." Llamas are said to carry packs of 50 pounds, burros 150 pounds, mules 300 pounds. From many observations made in Bolivia and Peru, I believe that Indians are to be classed with the mules. At the hotel in Cuzco, we asked for Indians to take our baggage to the railroad station almost a mile distant. One Indian came. And he alone, at one load, carried down the stairs and to the station our two trunks and a dunnage bag filled with corn, all stacked one on top of the other on his almost horizontal back.



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FORMER DEAN L. H. BAILEY SPEAKS AT AG POW-WOW

College Student's Outlook on Life Discussed by Former Dean

At the second Ag assembly of the year, held in Roberts Hall on the evening of November 18, former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey gave a most interesting and worth-while talk to the students and faculty. Professor "Hy" Wing introduced Dean Bailey as a teacher, an editor, a poet, and finally as a Christian American citizen.

The dean told of the early history of the college; how at first the university consisted of departments instead of colleges; and how there was only one professor of agriculture, the two species of assistant professors and instructors being unheard of in those days. The college of agriculture was then a department of natural science.

State College Instituted

It took great effort and much convincing to educate the people of the state to a point where they wanted a state college of agriculture. But ever since the bill passed the legislature, giving the college the group of buildings including Roberts Hall, and the old Dairy Building, now East Roberts, the people of the state have been interested in the development of their college and its accomplishments. They are now the proud possessors of one of the best agricultural colleges in the country.

In the next part of his talk Dean Bailey compared the present day student's attitude and his outlook on life, with that of the student whom he knew a quarter of a century ago. He lamented the marked standardization of students and the quantity production of the colleges. "We do not look on students as individuals now," he said, "for they tend to be all alike as peas in a pod. They all fit into a machine; if one part breaks down, there are many more just like it to fill the vacancy."

Individuality Needed

"The present day student lacks the personal reaction to life. We are trained in groups, our classes are large, and we go through life in squads. This is not the kind of training which gives the student the most resourceful, the most hopeful outlook on life. Spend a part of your time alone; get away from the rest of the world; find a place where you can think unmolested."

"The world needs individual souls. Groups have very little vitality, unless they are clustered around some resourceful leader. The devices of the present civilization keep us from thinking for ourselves. In order to

OMICRON NU

Lois Martha Dusenbury '25, Dorothy Irene Fessenden '25, Marion Kathryn Foss '25, Helen Frances Green '25, Madeline Cornelia Heine '25, Wilma Linton Jerman '25, Helen Mabel Sterret '25, Eudora Shaw Smith '25, and Janet Elizabeth Watson '25.

make up for this lack, the people must have thrills."

In closing Dean Bailey said, "One's vocabulary is a measure of his capability. Slang and swearing are indications of a poor vocabulary. Know your language, that you may express your pent-up emotions and feelings, your thoughts and your ideas."

After a few announcements by the chairman, the program was concluded with the Evening Song. Many of those present availed themselves of the opportunity to meet former Dean Bailey after the meeting. Most everyone tucked away an ice cream cone before leaving for the pleasant softness of his feather bed.

CORNELL IS REPRESENTED AT COLLEGE CONVENTION

At the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Association of Land Grant Colleges held at Washington, D. C., November 12-14, papers were presented by Dr. R. W. Thatcher, Dr. Cornelius Betten, Dr. C. E. Ladd, and Professors R. H. Wheeler, Flora Rose and Martha Van Rensselaer. Dr. Thatcher gave a report of the committee on experiment station organization and policy. Dean D. S. Kimball, of the College of Engineering, also attended the meeting.

Thursday evening, November 13, President Calvin Coolidge addressed the association and predicted that in a few years the United States would be an importing rather than exporting nation. Acting Secretary of Agriculture, H. M. Gore, gave a short address eulogizing the late Secretary Wallace.

SPECULATIVE SPUDS

This year the farm practice department produced six thousand eight hundred bushels of potatoes with an average yield of a little better than two hundred bushels per acre. The price is so extremely low that the department decided to store the whole crop.

Two thousand bushels are stored in the basement of the old dairy building, three thousand in the basement of the publication store room, opposite the dairy barn, and the rest are stored in the cellar of the house out on the old game farm.

DR. THATCHER APPOINTED TO FEDERAL COMMISSION

Suggestions Will Be Made to Congress for Bettering Farm Conditions

Dr. R. W. Thatcher, director of experiment stations, has been appointed by President Calvin Coolidge to the new commission which has been named to study existing agricultural conditions with a view to suggesting legislation that will be of benefit in permanently improving the status of agriculture in the nation.

Dr. Thatcher is well known both locally and nationally. He received the degrees of B.S., A. M., and D. Agr. at the University of Nebraska. Before coming to Cornell, Dr. Thatcher was professor of agricultural chemistry at the University of Washington, and later at the University of Minnesota, where he was subsequently dean of the department of agriculture, and director of experiment stations.

To Plan Legislative Program

Dr. Thatcher's work at Cornell includes the supervision of the Geneva Experiment Station, the Cornell Experiment Station, and the Long Island Vegetable Research Farms.

The new commission, of which R. D. Carey, ex-governor of Wyoming, is chairman, hopes that as a result of its findings it will be able to outline for the next session of Congress a definite program of legislation, which, if acted upon, will do much to make conditions better for the farmer.

KUNNING KOPIES KOMING OF KINDERGARTEN KOUNTRYMAN

A picture of the COUNTRYMAN building appeared in the *Syracuse Post-Standard* for Sunday, November 8. An explanatory paragraph says that it is a "kindergarten schoolhouse where the younger children of the various professors receive instruction."

The picturesque little cottage was built some years ago as a model rural school and was occupied by the department of rural education. However, for ten whole years the COUNTRYMAN has been issuing from the "kindergarten schoolhouse," and although there may have been spelling "bees" held there, none of the "younger children of the various professors" took part.

BIG CHEESE CORRALLED

Plans are under way in several departments for an unusually full Farmers' Week program. The dairy department exhibits will feature a 1,200 pound cheese. This cheese was manufactured under the supervision of Professor W. W. Fisk.

AG ATHLETES TRYING AGAIN FOR INTERCOLLEGE PENNANT

Harriers Win Meet; Soccer Team Takes Second Place

The Ag soccer team won second place in the inter-college league this fall, giving the college a good start in the inter-college pennant race. The following men represented the college on the team, for which they will receive the coveted shingle, R. L. Zentgraf '27, C. R. Taylor '26, A. Lang '26, C. Hewett '25, W. B. Townsend, Grad., T. C. Hobbie '25, O. E. Schubert '25, H. W. Tannhauser '25, H. M. Schorr '27, H. Wentworth '27, and R. K. Danker, Sp.

Ag Harriers Win

The annual inter-college cross country race was run over the three and one-third mile course on Saturday, November 22. The Ag harriers brought home the bacon by winning the race to the tune of first, sixth, seventh, tenth, and eleventh places. Their score was 35 points, their nearest competitor being M. E. with 59. Arts and C. E. followed with 63 and 73 points respectively. Running a pretty race, despite a wet and slippery course, G. P. Rhodes '27 finished some forty yards ahead of his nearest competitor and won individual honors in the good time of 19 minutes 54 and 1-5 seconds. The placings of the other Ag runners were as follows: sixth, H. L. Dayton '27; seventh, B. Frank '25; tenth, F. R. Smith '27; and eleventh, W. H. Bishopp '26. This win gave Ag another big push towards the front in the pennant race. If we are as successful in the remaining inter-college sports, the pennant will again be waving from the upper campus.

Winners Receive Medals

In the past the Ag College has been winner of the college athletic pennant as many or more times as any other college, and has always given its neighbors on the lower campus a run for their money. In the last five years the college won the pennant three times. The winner is decided by a point rating. First place in each sport counting a certain number of points, and second place a lesser number, and so on. Last year the Ag baseball team won the league championship, as did the Ag soccer team. Each man on a winning team receives besides his shingle a silver medal. If the person should play on a winning team in the same sport for two years, he can exchange his two silver medals for a gold one.

Anyone is eligible to play on his college team who has not received a varsity letter in that sport, or who has not represented the varsity team in a current season's game. This eliminates men of varsity calibre and gives the mediocre man a chance to compete.

Our athletic director, "Bud" Jennings, informed us that the inter-college basketball season opens the first week in December. He has posted the schedule of practice periods and

the dates of the games. "Bud" urged that the men come out for these inter-college sports. He said, "Come out for your own sake, for the game's sake, and for the sake of the college. Competition is the life of sports and the more men that report, the better are our teams. Help yourself and your college by taking a little competitive exercise daily."

GOLD DIGGERS DIG DEEP DAIRY STORE MAKES HEAP

Dainty Co-eds Help Swell the Sales of Dairy Lunch Counter

If jostling of elbows and clinking of coins can be taken as a criterion, we are safe in saying that the lunch room in East Roberts does a thriving business after classes. The amorous swain who wants to stand ace high with his lady fair can do nothing more tactful than lead her to this mecca for hungry, thirsting students.

"What'll you have, kid?" suggests the swain.

"Chocolate milk-shake," gurgles the co-ed.

"Make it two."

According to Miss Edna Horn, who has charge of the lunch counter, the greatest amount taken in during a single day is \$81. Chocolate ice cream meets the most popular demand. In addition to iced delicacies a great deal of cheese and sometimes as much as a hundred pounds of butter a day reach buyers through the lunch room.

Miss Horn expresses the hope that some day the sales may reach the \$100 mark, and perhaps when the co-eds have developed their gold-digging propensities just a little more, this hope will be gratified.

NO MORE PRELIMS GIVEN IN THIS POPULAR COURSE

The farmer who benefits from college bulletins in the future will not have to scratch his head in desperation as he sits by the kitchen lamp formulating answers to a discussion sheet that tests his knowledge of a bulletin. The old policy of giving out bulletins in the Home Reading Series only after answers to questions on preceding bulletins were received, has been discontinued, and anyone who wants to make use of the popular bulletins is given free rein to choose the bulletin he wants when he wants it.

The farm study courses, which are true correspondence courses, are being continued as before, under the supervision of H. A. Stevenson.

BOYS BROADCASTS

On November 10 Professor Jessie A. Boys of the home economics department spoke at WGY, Schenectady, on "Suggestions for the Thanksgiving Menu." Alice Blinn gave a talk on "Home Economics in Print."

Members of the staff of the school are to broadcast one lecture a month from the Schenectady station.

CHOSEN OFFICERS FOUND IN BULGING BALLOT BOX

Students Cast Record-breaking Vote at Annual Fall Elections

Ag turned out in almost unprecedented force for the fall elections on November 6. The old ballot box in Roberts creaked and groaned with its unusual load, but managed to survive throughout the day until the polls closed, when, lo and behold! a grand total of 350 ballots was found to have been cast. The following were the winners in the first truly representative election that has been held in Ag for many a day:

Class of 1925: President, C. A. Jennings, vice-president; Miss J. E. Watson; secretary and treasurer, J. F. Reeves.

Class of 1926: President, M. L. Dake; vice-president, Miss D. E. Webb; secretary and treasurer, John Marshall; honor committee representatives, Calvin Russell and Miss V. S. Smith.

Class of 1927: President, G. F. Britt; vice-president, Miss M. H. Rogers; secretary, F. L. Miner; honor committee representative, C. C. House.

Class of 1928: President, P. P. Wallace; vice-president, Miss H. S. Bruckner; secretary and treasurer, J. G. Van Burkirk.

SPICY SPEAKERS SPARKLE AT SALTY CITY SESSION

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the New York State Dairymen's Association was held in Syracuse on November 12 and 13. Dr. G. F. Warren, of the farm management department, opened the meeting with a discussion of the agricultural conditions as he saw them in England and Denmark. This was followed by H. E. Babcock's address on the dairy feeding situation. This address led to a round table discussion of dairy products, conducted by A. C. Dahlberg, of the Geneva Experiment Station. Professor H. E. Ross, of the dairy department gave a talk on market milk. The whole purpose of the meeting was to discuss the work of the past year and to formulate plans for the future development of dairying in the state.

BETTY MAKES HER EXIT

Great excitement and much weeping occurred quite recently in the lodge when Betty made her exit. Like most of her predecessors, she is to be adopted and no longer will the young men on the Ag campus be able to continue their short course in carriage pushing or baby tending while calling on the ladies.

Mary Jane at the apartment is still going strong and has gained two pounds during her sojourn here. Like all women, she is glad that her rival has departed, since she is enjoying undivided attention and popularity.

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Published on the first of each month during the school year by THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN, Inc. Contributions should be in the hands of the Editor by the fifteenth of the month previous to the date of issue. Say what you want and sign it, indicating whether you want your real name used, or another one.

Editor

"JIM" REEVES

Associate Editors

"AL" MASON

"ART" TAFT

Vol. VI December, 1924 No. 3

OUR NEW MARKETING COURSE

Heretofore the Ag College has occupied itself with the production phase of agriculture and paid little or no attention to the process of getting the product from the producer to the consumer. But with the deflation of prices following the war came the great cooperative movement and popular demand called for investigation of marketing practices. Consequently agitation was begun to determine means in cutting down this great expense.

One of the results of this was the establishment of the new marketing courses. Proof—if any such be necessary—that these courses are fulfilling a definite need is found in the fact that more students have elected to take these courses the first term than are generally interested in new courses.

A variety of subjects are treated ranging from those dealing in special products such as milk and dairy products to those adapted to business men, for example, accounting, and finally to that all important phase, the prediction of prices.

There is every indication that this work will fill a real need in agriculture and give us a more helpful understanding of the problems involved in marketing.

WHEREIN WE SPUTTER

"Mister chairman, ladies and gentlemen"—the Eastman Stage prize speaking contest started on December first with the first preliminary tryouts. Those who survived the first cut will speak at the second tryouts, at which six persons are chosen to speak for the prize during Farmers' Week. This is the season of the year when the oratorical geniuses of our college blossom out in all their glory and eloquence. The clear thinker with the gift of gab and an earnest, enthusiastic manner of expressing himself calmly walks off with the hundred dollars. These men are in competi-

tion, each doing his utmost to write the best speech and to deliver it in a manner that will set his audience to thinking. He who can capture their interest, and hold it until he drives home his message, will get under the skins of his listeners and incidentally partake of the fruits of oratorical victory. Here's to the man with the clearest brain and the broadest smile.

AG SINGING

As announced in our last issue, Ag singing is to take place every first and fourth Tuesday evening of each month in Robert's Assembly. This gathering is not restricted to Ag students, but is open to all students in the university and it is hoped that fully as many of these will attend as those in Ag.

Cass Whitney will act as leader and general merry-maker. The songs will consist of nonsensical rounds, sentimental ditties of ancient and modern version, college songs that everyone knows and some that have partially fallen into disuse, old folk songs that people back home used to sing, and finally an occasional classic.

We are glad to see the Ag Association taking the lead in such a popular movement, for this is giving the university community an opportunity every other week that ordinarily would come but twice or three times during the college year. It is of further interest in this connection to recall that the present Cornell Song Book, now so popular around the hill, was compiled and edited by the Ag Association some eight years ago.

All students like to sing even though they can't hit two notes in succession, but this isn't a glee club in any sense of the word, and so they are just as welcome as others who can "carry through." It is easily seen that this is a real opportunity for all students, for it goes without saying that good naturedness, friendliness and jollity are synonymous with group singing. Furthermore, we wish to emphasize that soprano as well as bass "cheering" is desired, and that we have little fear of "shrill sopranos" failing to harmonize with the "deep manly" voices.

KERMIS AGAIN

Don't you sometimes feel that you are not quite satisfied with yourself, that the other fellow is a lucky bird, and that you would like to be in his shoes for a while? Well, when you get to feeling this way, make a little note of it in your memorandum together with the notice that the tryouts for the Kermis cast are coming in the early part of December. The posters will be seen in all parts of the campus telling you exactly when the tryouts will take place. You can't miss seeing them, and you can't help getting a bunch of fun and experience if you come out. Let's show our Farmers' Week guests a couple of real plays.

THIS 'ERE & THAT 'AIR

Excerpts from a Cub Reporter's Dope

Write-up of the National Dairy Show—"Miss Barbara Kenyon won first prize in her class with her Jersey calf."

"Mr. Adam St. John is planting a personal orchard of 15,000 trees."

"Hello, is Mike Howe there?"

"Sorry, this is domecon, not dairy."

So!

First Ditto—"I know she must be Scotch!"

Second Ditto—"Oh, I see! She's so intoxicating."

A Has Been

Overheard at the cafeteria:

"What kind of soup is this?"

"That's bean soup, sir."

"I know it's *been* soup, but what is it?"

How Cum?

We wish to point out very definitely to those who were extending sympathy to the folks who sing second tenor with Cass Whitney in the Ag singing that these people sing second tenor from native ability and choice, not because they could not make first.

His Master's Voice

Johnny (pointing his finger at a person at other side of dining room, and talking rather loudly)—"Say, ma, do yuh see that man over there at that table? Well, he's the blank blankest blank that—"

Mamma (interrupting) — "Now, son, what have I told you about pointing your finger at people?"

The Right Dope

My grandpa notes the world's worn cogs,
And says we're going to the dogs.
His grand-dad in his house of logs,
Swore things were going to the dogs.
The caveman in his queer skin togs,
Said things were going to the dogs.
But this is what I wish to state—
The dogs have had an awful wait.

Experienced

Kampus Kop (near E. Roberts)—
"Are you a professor or instructor?"
Student (late for an eight o'clock)—
—"Neither one."

K. K.—"You can't park here then."
Student—"All right, sir (aside).
—Gol darn the luck. I didn't know he was going to be here this morning. I'll just have to beat him over behind domecon."

PIG HISTORY

Is Being Made!

DUROCS

Last year the pig world was startled with a record-smashing litter of *Durocs* that tipped the scales at 3898½ lbs! It was the 180-day old litter of Vic Hill of Chalk Bluff, Texas. *Purina Pig Chow* formed a good part of the ration.

HAMPSHIRE

This year a 180-day old litter of *Hampshires* owned by Gilbert Gardner of Connersville, Indiana, finished first in the Fayette County ton litter contest with a weight of 2545 lbs. Not only did the winning litter's ration include *Purina Pig Chow*, but the litter that finished second—and the litter that finished third—were fed *Purina Pig Chow*.

POLAND CHINAS

—and now at the close of 1924 comes word that a 180-day old litter of *Poland Chinas* with a total weight of 4291 lbs. has shattered *all* records! The litter of Elgar F. Baird of Amarillo, Texas, has crashed through with a weight of over *two tons*! *Purina Pig Chow* as usual!

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SHORTHORNS STAMPEDE HILL THEIR EAGER HEADS TO FILL

**General Agriculture Is Most Popular;
Heap Big Injuns Come Too**

Knowledge seeking shorthorns have once more invaded the upper campus, where they began to assimilate learning on November 6. They will continue to share the campus with us until February 13.

According to figures in the office of R. P. Sibley, secretary of the college, 167 farm boys have assembled from all parts of the state to take advantage of the six winter courses. The course in general agriculture claims the greatest number of devotees, with a registration of 60. Poultry fanciers follow with a registration of 47, and the course in dairy industry runs a close third with 40 students. Of the remainder, 10 are registered in fruit growing, and 8 in flower growing. Vegetable gardening brings up the rear with only 2. This year all shorthorns, regardless of their courses, are required to attend lectures on marketing, every Friday morning at nine o'clock in Roberts Assembly.

There are ten Indian students registered in the short course. Dr. E. A. Bates, advisor in Indian extension, has arranged a busy schedule for them. It includes work in crops, soils, poultry, and fruit growing.

AGRONOMISTS CONVENE PROFS PRESENT PAPERS

The seventh annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy was held at Washington, D. C., on November 10 and 11. Professor E. L. Worthen presented a paper dealing with the economical interpretations of the results of fertilizer experiments and Professor H. D. Richey, of the United States Department of Agriculture told of the varieties of cold weather corn which he and Dr. R. A. Emerson recently collected in South America.

Other members of the college presenting papers were, Professors Lewis Knudson and J. H. Barron. Director R. W. Thatcher and Professors H. H. Love, A. F. Gustafson, H. A. Whetzel, C. H. Myers, L. A. Dalton and B. D. Wilson were also present at the meeting.

FLORISTS FOOL FLOWERS, HONOR HONEST WORKERS

The Alpha Chapter of Pi Alpha Xi, honorary professional floricultural fraternity, elected the following men to honorary membership on November 17: Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey of Ithaca, Arthur Herrington of Madison, New Jersey, S. S. Pennock of Philadelphia, Frank R. Pierson of Tarrytown, Max Schling and John Young of New York City.

The initiation was followed by a banquet at Forest Home Inn. After the banquet Dr. Bailey, dean of American horticulture, spoke informally on the history and development of floriculture.

He told of many of his personal experiences while collecting plants in South America.

Honorary membership in Pi Alpha Xi is limited to those persons who have rendered marked services in the advancement of the profession of floriculture. Professor A. H. Nehrling is president and A. W. Sand of the floriculture department is secretary of the national society.

KAMPUS KOLLOQUIALS

Professor G. F. Warren, head of the department of farm management was one of the principal speakers at a meeting of the American Academy of Political Science, held at the Hotel Astor in New York, on November 14. The topic discussed by the meeting was "Agricultural Prices."

Professor Claribel Nye was called to Washington following the extension conference by the serious illness and death of her sister, Mabel Nye. Miss Nye was librarian in the new Bureau of Home Economics.

Dr. T. L. Lyon, head of the agronomy department, has returned to the college. He has spent the last six months studying agricultural conditions in Scotland and England.

Professors R. H. Wheeler '09, and D. J. Crosby of the extension department attended the annual meeting of the Land Grant Colleges at Washington, D. C., November 10-15.

An article on "The Measurement of Freight Rates," by H. S. Gabriel of the ag ec and farm management department appears in the October number of the *Journal of Farm Economics*.

Professor George A. Works of the department of rural education spoke at a meeting of the Texas State Teachers' Association held in San Antonio, November 27-29.

Professor Flora Rose of the home economics department addressed the Cornell Dames November 4 on "The Aims of the School of Home Economics."

Professor Montgomery Robinson of the extension department was called to Boston, November 7, because of the death of his mother.

BABY ETIQUETTE

Those who call on Mary Jane at the apartment or Betty at the lodge are handed a card on which a few pertinent facts on "How to Call on a Baby" are printed. It is hoped that the card will save the seniors the embarrassment of pointing out that their theories of child care and training do not permit too great liberties on the part of callers.

FACULTY FILLS FROSH WITH FACTS AND ADVICE

**Psychologist Gives Inside Information
on Failure to Bust**

Ten o'clock on every Tuesday and Thursday morning finds Roberts Assembly filling up with Ag freshmen who spend two hours a week "learning the ropes."

On November 13, Professor Paul J. Kruse of the department of rural education completed a three weeks' course of lectures on "How to Study," which should keep many a frosh from busting out next February. In his lectures, Professor Kruse dwelt on the importance of reading in study, showing how to read to the best advantage. He illustrated certain of his points with statistics gathered from orientation classes of the past three years.

Reading tests conducted by Professor Kruse show that Ag freshmen read from 50 to more than 300 words per minute, and that the average is 190 words per minute.

Others who have spoken before the orientation class are President Livingston Farrand, Dr. Cornelius Betten, acting dean of the College of Agriculture; W. W. Ellis, Ag librarian, and Dr. R. P. Sibley, secretary of the college.

WORKS WRITES SURVEY KRUSE ALSO HAS SAY

Professor George A. Works of the rural education department spent several months in Texas last year preparing a survey of all the publicly supported forms of educational and administrative machinery in the public school system. This included all secondary schools as well as colleges and universities. The survey was financed by an appropriation by the Texas state legislature.

The report which is now in the hands of the publishers will consist of eight volumes. Professor P. J. Kruse prepared the report on educational achievement and Professor Works prepared the general report of the survey.

BEEES BUZZING BUSILY AS GRADS BEGIN WORK

Many graduate students have returned this fall to take the newly reorganized course in apiculture, which is given by Professor E. F. Phillips, who is an authority on this subject. Professor Phillips came to Cornell from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. While at the head of the beekeeping department there, he conducted many experiments, which have had a far reaching influence upon the bee-keeping profession.

FAMILY HISTORY FURNISHED

Professor J. H. Comstock has just published a book, an "Introduction to Entomology." The text embodies a life history and discussion of representative forms of all types of insects.

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FUTURE HOTEL MAGNATES ATTRACT CITY REPORTERS

A group of seventeen students in the hotel management course journeyed to New York on November 14 ostensibly to inspect the hotels of the great metropolis. Perhaps it was coincidental that they arrived just in time for the Dartmouth game. During their visit they were entertained at the new Hotel Roosevelt.

Inspection trips were made through the most important of the modern hostels and also through the Hamburg-American liner *Deutschland*. The students attracted no little attention from news reporters and photographers, who were anxious to get a line on these future magnates of the hotel world.

On November 17, 18, and 19, they attended the National Hotel Exposition at the Grand Central Palace, where they met many of the leading hotel men of the United States and saw the many exhibits which exemplified the great progress that is being made in the hotel industry.

LAYING LAMPS FOR HENS

How to get the best results from burning the midnight oil for laying biddies is told by Professor F. L. Fairbanks of the department of rural engineering, in his bulletin "Artificial Illumination of Poultry Houses for Winter Egg Production."

THINGS WE WOULD LIKE TO SEE—

- A co-educational course in domecon.
- A plant industries building.
- Spring.
- Free cigarettes at the next Ag assembly.
- A sophomore walking on a cinder path.
- Harmony at an Ag sing.
- Showers every Saturday night.
- Football on the Ag quadrangle.
- A prelim marked A.
- A mason's idea of a concrete example.
- A red hot Kermis musical comedy.
- A windy day near domecon.

FRIGGA FYLGAE ENTERTAINS

The freshman in agriculture and domecon were introduced into the order of Frigga Fylgae at a welcome party held in Domecon 245 on Tuesday evening, November 11. Charlotte Hopkins '25 took charge of the meeting and Catherine Hillegas '25 and Helen Green '26 told the freshman a bit about Frigga Fylgae, Omicron Nu, and Sedowa.

After the speeches there were dances and charades. The refreshments, of which Helen Bull '26 was in charge, were delightfully delicious.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY AWAITS ALL YE AG ACTORIAL ARTISTS

Along with the announcement of Kermis tryouts which are to take place during the early part of December, comes the further good news that more students will have an opportunity to display their actorial ability than ever before. Two short plays are to be given this year in contrast with one as formerly.

"Dobbin" Reid, manager of Kermis, has given us cause to believe that the performances will be more finished this year, as more students have time to rehearse a one act play, and urges all Ag students to try out for the cast.

Immediately after the holidays a meeting will be called of all sophomores—men who wish to compete for assistant managership in their junior year and manager of Kermis in their senior year.

Plain Practical Experience

(Continued from page 85)

sponsibility of extending hospitality to guests and members of the family, look after drafts of furnace and the economical use of gas and electricity, be responsible for cash allowance and keep lodge account.

Since the students taking the practice house course are seniors in Home

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Economics, they are supposed to have had instruction in all the home processes, therefore none is offered by the resident teacher although any student at any time may obtain help if she wishes it. The practice house therefore acts partly as a test problem.

One resident, however, has not yet been spoken of except in the duties of the students—each house has a baby—and a very important member she is! The babies range from three weeks of age to eighteen months. Only babies in good physical condition are chosen unless they are suffering from some defect caused by malnutrition. Every effort is made to take a child in the fall which may be kept until the following June since in so doing the students may observe the development of a baby better than with changing children. The students are given instruction in baby care and feeding, and assume full responsibility for her under the supervision of the resident teacher.

The practice house attempts to give the student an appreciation of the joys and the work of a home when she herself takes the responsibility of its management. It hopes to develop in her the ability to be master of a situation. To find oneself with bread to bake, a kitchen to straighten, a table to set, and a baby to feed is quite different than the ordinary laboratory work or the work the student attempts on brief visits to her own home. It savors of "real life." The practice house gives the student an excellent opportunity to direct others since in the round of duties she at some time assumes the leadership of the group. Under such conditions she gains in self confidence and initiative.

Perhaps it may seem that the work would be easily accomplished since so many students carry on the work of one family, but it must be borne in mind that the family is not a small one and that the girls are also carrying outside classes. Then, too, there is another side; it is not the aim of the course to make the work of the home seem as hard as possible but rather as pleasant as possible. Every effort is made to make the students feel that they may have as much fun as they can get into their five weeks of the course and yet keep their work up to a high standard. That they succeed in the attempt would never be doubted if one could have heard one of the groups singing not long ago:

"There are six of us—
Living at the Lodge
And we are feeling mighty fine!
But best of all,
Our little son Bob
Is gaining all the time!"

Hens lay— only when they get proper nourishment from their food



"The birds showed a higher egg production than in previous years," writes Burton Steere, of Springfield, Mass. (One of his yeast-fed flock is shown here.)

"Ever since I started feeding Yeast," writes H. Borden, of East San Gabriel, Calif., owner of these fine yeast-fed birds, "my flock has been in a very healthy condition. Mortality has been nothing to speak of."



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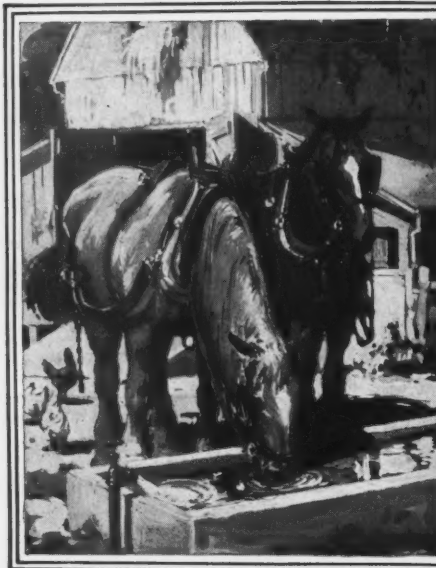
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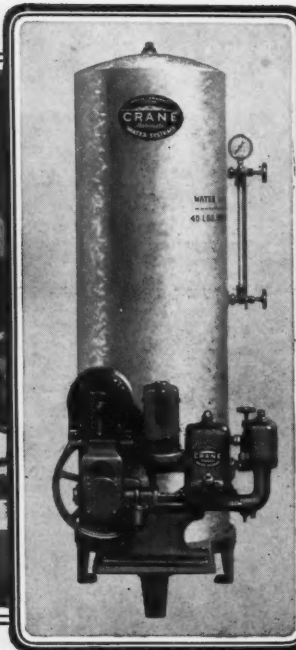
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SECRETARY of Commerce Hoover in a talk radiocast to five million people thus defined superpower:

"Superpower means interconnection of (electrical) systems and larger central stations, coal and water, scattered over the whole union . . . It implies no gigantic exploitation, for that is impossible under state regulation of rates and profits."

This interconnection "is in daily progress before our eyes."

But it cannot reach its full development or attain the remarkable economies assured by engineers if American initiative and enterprise are hampered by what Secretary Hoover calls "the deadening hand of the government."

"If we have not the capacity as a nation to regulate these great tools in the public interest," it is Secretary Hoover's conviction, "we much less possess the capacity to operate them on behalf of the Federal Government."

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas in a talk which was also radiocast to five million people, likewise expressed his confidence in these regulated companies. Because of their record he expressed the belief "that the application of power to agriculture for the mutual benefit of the farm, electric light and power industry, and the nation as a whole, is in hands that may be trusted to find a mutually advantageous solution."

And because so many consumers of electricity own securities of the companies Senator Capper said that the electric light and power industry "is becoming in an increasing degree a great community enterprise. This, in my opinion, is public ownership at its best."

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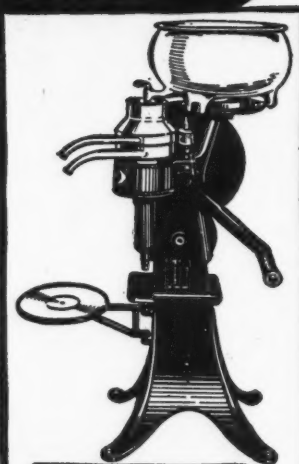
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